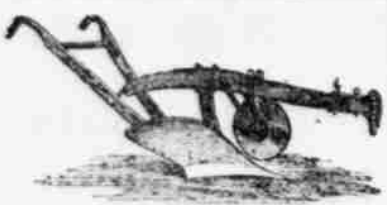


THE HERALD.



Household and Agricultural.

Be Sociable With Your Cattle.

Said a farmer to me, last spring: "When we were drawing manure, I stayed in the yard, because I could put on better loads; and the cows commenced to give more milk right off." Now this man is an active, industrious, intelligent, experienced farmer; and yet, when he is piling manure in the yard, his cows give a perceptible increase in their milk. Why? One of his handsome grade Short-horns that he is so proud of, seeing him around, goes up to him and says as plainly as a cow can say, "Give me a look of hay," and he gives it to her. Another says, "Mr. Stevens, don't you think that rack wants cleaning out?" and on looking, he finds to his surprise that there is a lot of dirt and wet hay seeds and rubbish at the bottom. He scrapes it all out and rubs it clean with some straw, and while he is waiting for the next wagon, he gets a little feed and puts it in the rack, and the cows eat it and feel grateful. Between the next loads he takes the curry comb and brush, and gives one of the cows a good cleaning. The other cows come round him, and he has a gentle word and friendly look for each of them. He is a good looking man, and the cows like to look at him. He is a gentleman, and his presence has a soothing effect. They chew the cud of contentment and peace. As he goes past the pump, he asks the cows if they want a little fresh water. They had no thought about it, but they drank just a little to please him. And so it goes all day. No wonder the cows give more milk at night.—*American Agriculturist.*

Doing up Fleeces.

The following on doing up fleeces, gives the best directions for the work. It is from the Michigan Farmer:

The wool buyers prefer to have fleeces loose, light to handle and elastic. In Ohio, the wools of which State are always quoted from two to three cents higher than Michigan wools of the same quality, the fleeces are rolled up, not packed, and tied across twice one way and once the other, and hence are loose, light and elastic. A Jackson buyer, well known, who buys large amounts of wool both in Michigan and Ohio every year, tells us that he can afford to give two or three cents more per pound for the wool he buys in Ohio, than those he purchases in this State, solely because of the difference in the tying up in the two States; as he can get more in the eastern market for wools that are put up in Ohio, than he can for the Michigan wools, and when, in fact, the Michigan wools are sometimes the best in quality.—The proper way, he says, is to lay the fleeces on the table, turn in the head, tail and flanks and roll it up, commencing at the tail end, tying it with two strings to keep the roll in place, and then with one string across the end. This is sufficient. A fleece thus tied is light, easily handled and examined, and can be felt all through. It does not need a very thorough examination to determine whether there is anything in it that is not wool.

Raising Pigs.

A farmer who once uses a thoroughbred boar and adopts a system of liberal feeding, will find that he can produce better pork at a far less cost than when he uses a common boar. In raising pigs for the butcher it is not necessary that selection be limited to any particular breed, but the selection must be made with reference to the points—whether the pigs are to be fattened and sold when a few months old for fresh pork, or to be kept until they have nearly attained their growth before being fattened. It is an easy matter to find strong, vigorous sows of good size in any neighborhood where the Chester White or similar large breeds have been introduced. Put such sows to a thoroughbred boar and let the sow be regularly and liberally fed without being made too fat. One that has been starved all her life cannot produce pigs of good size and with a tendency to grow rapidly and mature early.

A METHOD which will break the most vicious cows from kicking, and which should supersede the cruel practice of beating and whipping, is as follows: take a strap the size of a common bridle rein and buckle tightly around the cow (while milking), just forward of the bag. This practiced a few days will effect the desired result, as we are aware from actual experience.

Scab in Sheep.

Youatt gives this as a cure: Take common mercurial ointment; for bad cases rub it down with three times its weight of lard—for ordinary cases five times its weight of lard. Rub a little of this ointment into the head of the sheep; part the wool so as to expose the skin in a line from the head to the tail and then apply a little of the ointment with the finger the whole way. Make a similar furrow and application on each side, four inches from the first, and so on over the whole body. The quantity of ointment (after being compounded with lard) should not exceed two ounces, and considerably less will generally suffice. A lamb requires but one-third as much as a grown sheep. This will generally cure, but if the sheep should continue to rub itself, a lighter application of the same should be made in ten days. Randall thinks this would be best if, as claimed, effectual: Take of lard or palm oil two pounds, oil of tar one-half pound, sulphur one pound. Gradually mix the last two, then rub down the compound with the first. Apply in the same way. Others prefer the following: Take corrosive sublimate, one-half pound; white hellebore, powdered, three quarters of a pound; whale or other oil, six gallons; rosin, two pounds; tallow, two pounds. The first two to be mixed with a little of the oil, and the rest being melted together, the whole to be gradually mixed. This is a powerful preparation, and must not be applied too freely.—Preparations of carbolic acid have been introduced as remedies, which are doubtless superior to any of the above.

Ashes for Cattle.

The Live Stock Journal has a correspondent who found his cattle given to the habit of eating wood, chewing bones, &c. They became thin in flesh, refused to eat hay, and presented a sickly appearance. He had an impression that their food lacked the constituents for making bone, and his neighbors used bone meal without noticing any good result whatever. At last he put about four bushels of leached ashes in his barnyard, and threw out about a shovelful each day. They all ate with relish. After turning them out to the pasture, he put one peck of dry ashes per week on the ground in the pasture. They ate it all and knowing off the grass where it had been lying. The cattle began to improve, gaining flesh, and looking better than they had for several years. He says this morbid appearance was unnoticed years ago, from the fact that the ground was new and ashly from the burning of woods and land clearings. Since this discovery he gives one quart of salt mixed with one quart of ashes to twelve head of cattle about once a week.

How to Convince a Dog of Sheep Killing.

The report of the district veterinary surgeon in Wurtemberg for 1874, makes us acquainted with a novel device for discovering dogs which have been worrying sheep. In February of that year a dog attacked a flock of sheep during the night, and killed 11. The shepherd reported the circumstance to Veterinary Surgeon Osterstag, and soon discovered a dog which, from its general appearance and muddy condition, he suspected to be the culprit. He accordingly resolved to test his suspicions by giving it an emetic; effect of which was to bring up some flesh and ear, corresponding to that of one of the sheep which had been partially devoured. Another dog was suspected, and to this the same test was applied, but the creature only vomited potatoe food. In the law court to which the case was taken, the owner of the first dog had to pay for the whole of the worried sheep.—*Veterinary Journal.*

How to Keep Boars.

We read about the care bestowed upon stallions, rams and other breeding animals, but rarely do we ever see a word on the care of boars. They are usually raised with breeding sows, and run, worry and become nothing but runts. They go days without food. They disappoint their owners and everybody else. Now, it is just as important to take care of a breeding hog as it is of a horse, and a good snuggly or a yard should be used to enclose them. They can be well fed here, and made to grow; if their services are needed, it is easy to have a door or gate to let breeding stock in.—If this plan is followed, one will have a far better stock. The slops of the kitchen, sour milk, vegetables, bran and soaked corn can be fed to him, and he will be a credit to all concerned.

A CREDULOUS man said to a wag who had a wooden leg:

"How came you to have a wooden leg?"

"Why," answered the wag, "my father had one, and so had my grandfather. It runs in the blood."

A Recipe Worth Ten Dollars to Any Farmer.

Take one part (by weight) resin, one part beeswax and four parts good fresh or sound lard. Mix and melt together over a slow fire so as to be sure not to burn the mixture. It makes an ointment that is superior to anything I have seen for the flesh of either horses or cattle, for either fresh or old sores, and is especially good to remove old scabs. It softens the scab and it comes off leaving the skin soft and tough. The mixture is the best thing I ever used for boots or shoes for out-door wear, as it makes spongy leather water-proof and hard leather soft.

Cure for Corns.

There is but one cure for corns, and that is: Take a lemon and roll it until it is soft; cut a thick slice and bind it on the corn on retiring at night.—In the morning if the corn is white and disintegrated, pull it out with your finger nails—never cut a corn.—Sometime several applications of the lemon slices will be necessary, but the corns are bound to succumb, and you can dance the next night if you like. After you remove the corn wear shoes that fit and are not too stiff in the soles.

The Alpine Horn.

The Alpine horn is an instrument made of the bark of a cherry-tree, and, like a speaking trumpet, is used to convey sounds to a great distance. I have heard, when the last rays of the sun gild the summit of the Alps, the shepherd who inhabits the highest peak of these mountains takes his horn and cries with a loud voice, "Praise be the Lord." As soon as the neighboring shepherds hear him, they leave their huts and repeat these words. The sounds are prolonged many minutes, while the echoes of the mountains and gorges of the rocks repeat the name of God. Imagination cannot picture anything more solemn or sublime than such a scene. During the profound silence that succeeds, the shepherds bend their knees and pray in the open air, then repair to their huts to rest. The sunlight gilding the tops of those stupendous mountains upon which the vault of heaven seems to rest, the magnificent scenery around, and the voice of the shepherd sounding from rock to rock the praise of the Almighty, fill the mind of every traveler with enthusiasm and awe.

Woman.

Look at the career of a man as he passes through the world; at a man visited by misfortune! How often he is left by his fellow man to sink under the weight of his afflictions, unheeded and alone; One friend of his own sex forgets him, another abandons him, a third, perhaps, betrays him; but woman, faithful woman, follows him in his affliction; she braves the changes of feeling; of temper, embittered by the disappointment of the world, in resigned patience ministers to his wants, even when her own are hard and pressing; she weeps with him, tear for tear, in his distress, and is the first to catch or reflect a ray of joy, should but one light up his countenance in the midst of his sufferings; and she never leaves him in his misery while there remains one act of love, duty, or compassion to be performed. And at last when life and death come together, she follows him to the tomb with and ardor of affection which death itself cannot destroy.

Understands Woman's Nature.

At the lower end of Woodward avenue yesterday, an old apple woman offered her fruit to a vessel captain who was sighing over the good old time of 1864. She wanted three cents apiece for her apples. He gave her a pleasant look and said:

"Well, well. Why you look as young as you did ten years ago. Same bright eyes and red cheeks—same white teeth."

"Take an apple for two cents.—Captain she replied."

"I presume you are fifty years old," "but who'd know it? Lots of ladies at thirty look as old as you do."

"Take an apple for a cent, Captain," she answered, smiling like a rose.

"Some rich old fellow will come along some day searching for a buxom wife," said the Captain. "And you won't have to peddle apples any more."

"Here, Captain two for a cent take two of the biggest!" she exclaimed, and then ran after him and dropped two more in his overcoat pocket.—*Debt Free Press.*

Style of Writing.

The best writer is he who conveys the clearest thought in the shortest space. Some writers so hide their thoughts in useless words that it becomes a task after you have read a column to comprehend it meaning. Ornament in style is good when it beautifies the thoughts advanced; it is inexcusable when it covers them from sight. A writer, before he touches it should first get a clear idea of the subject he is to handle; this well understood, his next effort should be to say what he has to say in the fewest words possible.—We would not have a single thought dwarfed by a stinging use of language; but even this would be better than to see it choked out of existence by a superabundance of words.

Write to the point, and when you have reached it, stop. It requires severe mental training to acquire that simplicity of expression which conveys to us the grandest thoughts in the fewest words, yet it is within the province of all to approach it if not equal it. It has been said that it is more difficult to abridge an article well than to present the same thought in double the same space. When Queen Ann told Dr. South that his sermon had only one fault—that of being too short—he replied that he should have made it shorter if he had had more time. Let our writers—especially those of the press—boil down their efforts before they present them to the public. In this age the man who can say the best things in the shortest space is not to be removed from a public benefactor.

"Well Allick how's your brother Ike getting along?" "Oh, first rate—got a start in the world—married a widow who has got nine children."

"That motion is out of order," said the chairman of a meeting when a rowdy raised his arm for the purpose of throwing an egg.

A SANDUSKY teacher, on being rebuked for eating apples, said he "didn't eat 'em," he only "sucked the juice out of 'em."

A CONNECTICUT editor gives an account of a man who "blew out his brains after bidding his wife good-by with a shot-gun."

WHAT part of speech is most distasteful to lovers? The third person.

What part of a gun is fit for wearing apparel? The breech is.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern.		
The down train for Paducah leaves Louisville, daily except Sunday at 5:45 a. m. and arrives at:		
Cecil Junction at	11:28 a. m.	
Grayson Springs at	12:50 p. m.	
Leitchfield at	1:03 "	
Millwood at	1:18 "	
Beaver Dam at	2:33 "	
Rockport at	2:39 "	
Owensboro Junction at	3:47 "	
Greenville at	4:05 "	
Nortonville Junction at	5:00 "	
Paducah at	9:00 "	
The up train for Louisville leaves Paducah daily except Sunday at 6:45 a. m. and arrives at:		
Nortonville Junction at	10:25 a. m.	
Greenville at	11:33 "	
Owensboro Junction at	11:55 "	
Rockport at	12:25 p. m.	
Beaver Dam at	12:55 "	
Leitchfield at	2:55 "	
Grayson Springs at	3:05 "	
Big City at	3:20 "	
Cecil Junction at	4:00 "	
Louisville at	6:20 "	

Hartford is connected with the railroad at Beaver Dam by stage line once a day. These trains connect with Elizabethtown at Cecil Junction, with Owensboro at Owensboro Junction, and with Evansville, Henderson and Nashville at Nortonville.

Evansville, Owensboro & Nashville.

The Mail and Accommodation trains are run by the following time-table:

MAIL.		
Leaves	Arrives	
Owensboro at	9:00 a. m.	6:20 p. m.
Sutherland's at	9:35 "	5:52 "
Crow's at	9:45 "	5:44 "
Lewis's at	9:58 "	5:32 "
Riley's at	10:10 "	5:20 "
Tichenor's at	10:22 "	5:08 "
Livermore at	10:34 "	4:54 "
Island at	10:46 "	4:44 "
Crow's at	10:58 "	4:32 "
S. Carrollton at	11:18 "	4:12 "
Owensboro Jan. 11:30 "		4:00 "

ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves	Arrives
Owensboro at	2:30 p. m.
Sutherland's at	3:15 "
Crow's at	3:20 "
Lewis's at	3:35 "
Riley's at	3:50 "
Tichenor's at	4:05 "
Livermore at	4:20 "
Island at	4:35 "
Stroud's at	4:50 "
S. Carrollton at	5:10 "
L.P.A.S.W. Dep. at	5:30 "
	7:30 "

Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

R. S. TRIPLETT, Gen'l Manager.



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We keep a full line of Carpenter's Tools Braces and Bits, Planes, Chisels, Drawing Knives, Wrenches, &c., &c. Also Stoves of all sorts and sizes. We keep a full line of

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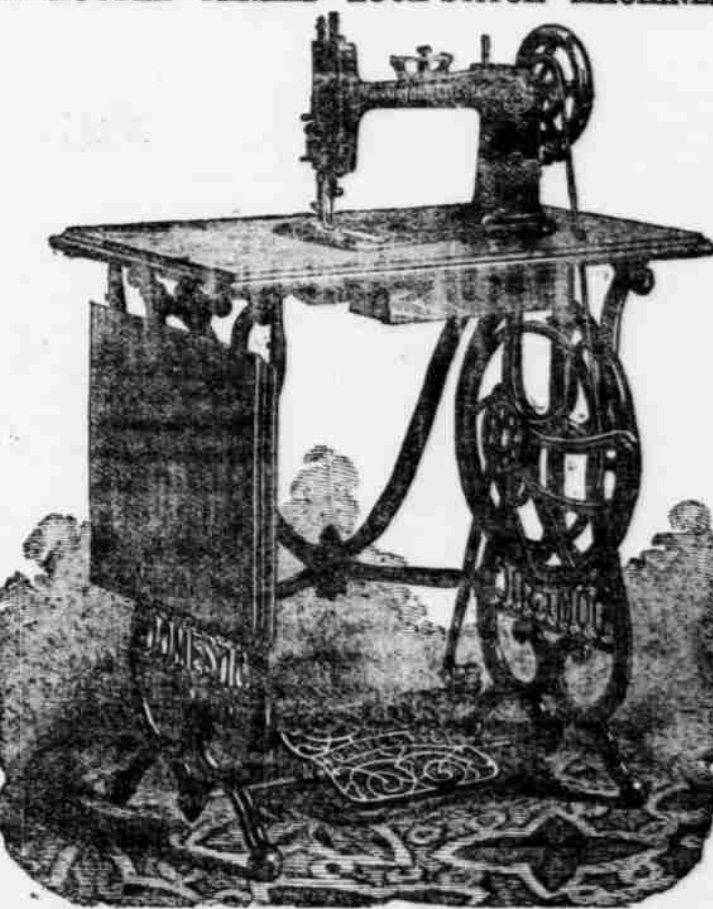
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My table will at all times be provided with the best eating the market affords, and every attention will be paid to those who may please to give me their patronage.

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BIG CLIFTY, KY.

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MILLWOOD, KY.

H. K. WELLS, - - - Propr.

The day train from Louisville to Paducah stops here for dinner at this place. Passengers will find a good dinner for the small sum of 50 cents. The trains stop long enough to give passengers sufficient time to eat.

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BEAVER DAM, KY.

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